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Sent: Monday, February 29, 2016 4:21 PM

To: Monroe, Pamela

Subject: Response to Request for Advance Public Comment on Rules Related to Certificates of Site and Facility, Site 300

February 29 , 2016

Pamela Monroe

NH SEC

Dear Ms Monroe

As the Town of Greenville is likely to be the community most seriously affected by the Market Path Mid Station 4 compressor station located in New Ipswich near the Greenville border [see narrative below] , it is requested that the following studies be carried out before any determination is made concerning the approval and placement of this pipeline infrastructure :

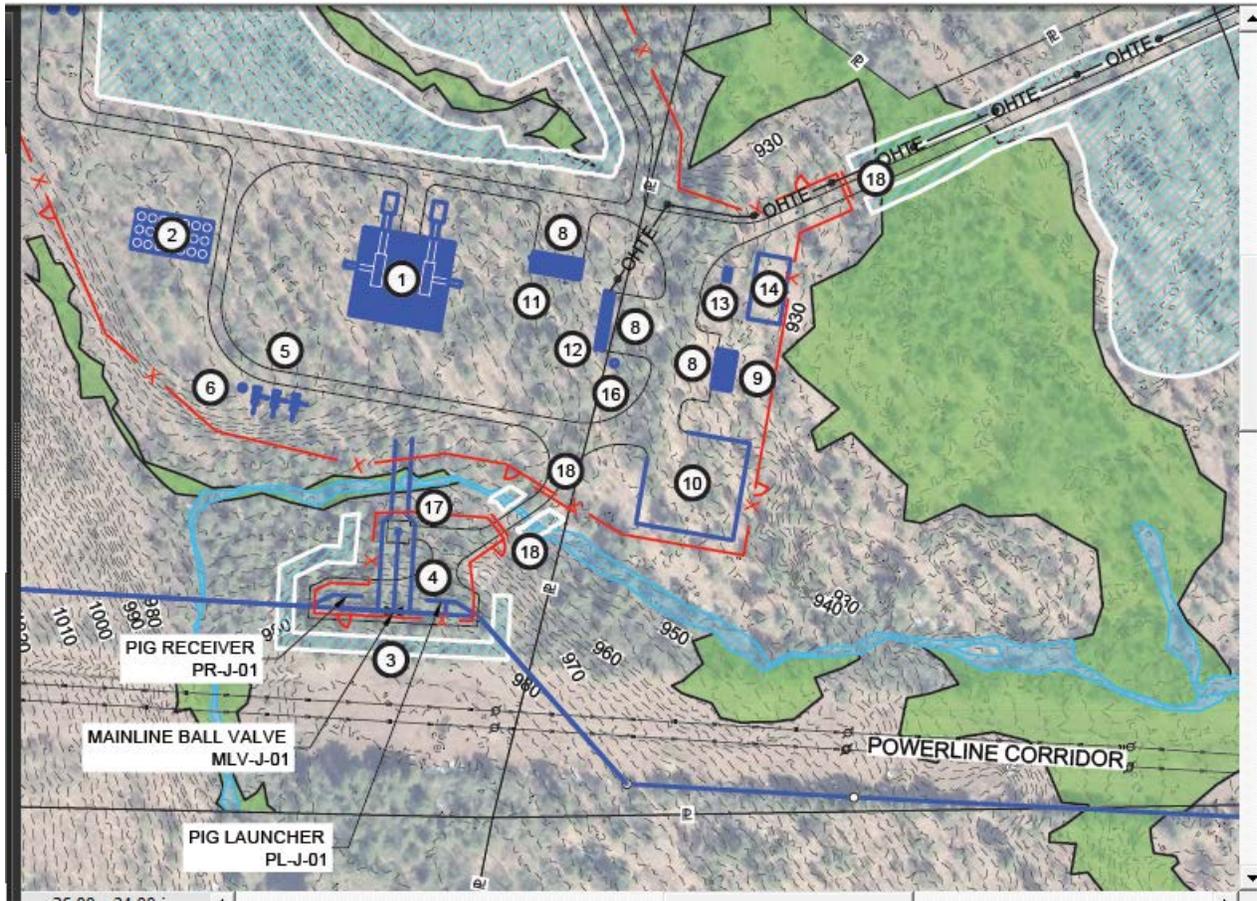
That the land upon which the compressor station is located is totally evaluated by an INDEPENDENT wetland soil scientist to determine the presence of vernal pools, high water tables, and the effect of surface and groundwater contamination from the placement of such a large and polluting infrastructure on land elevated and draining generally into the Greenville water supply located approximately ½ mile away.

I have personally walked over the compressor site , and standing water is scattered throughout the area at this time of year [late February] , which is indicative of the possible presence of vernal pools. Furthermore there is a general distribution of wetland conditions throughout the area which need to be verified, accurately delineated, and evaluated by an INDEPENDENT wetland soil scientist to determine their relative importance.

A sizeable perennial stream runs roughly east/west at the southern edge of the compressor station and between it and the “pig launcher” ... [see Kinder Morgan map below and also at http://www.nofrackedgasinmass.org/notgp/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/NED-VolIII-App-R_CS_112015_Pub_Mkt-Path-4.pdf] . The presence of this stream in such close proximity to, and BETWEEN these pipeline infrastructures –infrastructures which are especially capable of serious environmental harm - is of concern

for potential serious pollution of the Souhegan River which lies approximately one mile away.

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The center of the Town of Greenville NH lies one mile **downwind** from the Market Path Mid Station 4 compressor station located in New Ipswich near the Greenville border . As the science is now clear that compressor stations can have serious health impacts on those living in their proximity [see Minisink NY and other studies relating to compressor station health problems, as well as comments from Greenville’s neighboring communities of Temple and New Ipswich who will

also suffer the effects of the compressor station] ... and that those effects are most severe on those living in **downwind** situations ... the community of Greenville - out of all of the neighboring communities - is likely to suffer the greatest harm from this compressor station.

Greenville NH, while geographically one of the smallest towns in the State, has a relatively large population (over 2100) relative to its size. It developed as an industrial village centered around the textile mills that proliferated throughout the northeast in the 1800's . As such, the housing is tightly clustered within the village district with a large majority of the population living within this area. The densely settled village district begins at the northwestern corner of the town slightly over one half mile **downwind** in a southeasterly direction from the proposed Kinder Morgan Market Path Mid-Station 4 compressor station off of Route 45 . The heart of the village district lies approximately one mile from the proposed compressor station ; in this area lies a mix of closely spaced residences, businesses, churches , town offices , police, fire, and school district department buildings , as well as the large Greenville Falls Elderly Housing which is home to more than 80 elderly and disabled, and which serves the needs of not just Greenville , but the entire region as well .

The dense housing and business in Greenville precludes the possibility of private wells and septic systems , and these necessities are provided by the Town with a sewage treatment plant, and a reservoir situated in the Town of Temple. Greenville is unique in this regard in relation to the neighboring towns of Temple, New Ipswich and Mason which are not so densely settled and can rely on both private wells and septic systems.

The above mentioned reservoir is located approximately one half mile **downwind** in a northeasterly direction from the proposed compressor station. Moreover, the compressor station sits on land elevated above this reservoir , and which drains generally in several directions into streams which feed into the water supply . As mentioned previously, this reservoir supplies the only source of water for most of the Greenville residents and businesses.

The densely populated areas of Greenville, as well as the municipal water supply, **both located in close proximity to, and downwind from (due to prevailing westerly winds) the compressor station** , place Greenville at greater risk than surrounding communities from the toxic emissions. The less densely populated village districts of Temple and New Ipswich would be similarly affected

when the winds shift to the south [for Temple] and the northeast [for New Ipswich] , a far less common occurrence .

In Summary

The placement of the Market Path Mid-Station 4 compressor station as sited by Kinder Morgan poses severe health and economic risks to Greenville for the following reasons :

1) The compressor station location poses an unreasonable health risk to the most densely populated community along the pipeline route in this region. The thickly settled sections of Greenville are located approximately one half mile at the nearest point, to approximately one mile at the very center of the village to the proposed compressor station ; this **downwind** location jeopardizes the health of a large number of Greenville residents, including the more vulnerable elderly and disabled population of the Greenville Falls Elderly Housing complex.

2) The location of the Greenville municipal water reservoir a mere one half mile **downwind from the prevailing westerly winds** , places what is the only source of water for the majority of both residences and businesses in Greenville at high risk from both air and surface contamination . Moreover , the placement of the compressor station on land elevated above the reservoir, and which drains into streams feeding the reservoir , greatly enhances the danger of contamination of this water supply. **Indeed, it is highly unlikely that an industrial building of far lesser impact would ever find state or local approvals for placement in this watershed area.**

3) The community of Greenville has suffered from years of economic and social decline subsequent to the 1970's closing of the textile mills that had been the mainstay of local employment, and has struggled for decades to regain the vitality it once had . It has the geographic and architectural features to once again become a thriving community. But its hazardous geographical positioning in relation to a polluting compressor station doom it to further degradation ...it will likely be yet another casualty in what is known in the literature as a 'sacrifice zone' – a zone where the health and well being of poorer communities is sacrificed in favor of powerful corporate interests and profit .